

## NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

### **Amphibia, Anura, Hylidae, *Bokermannohyla ibitipoca*: Distribution extension, new state record and geographic distribution map**

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*Bokermannohyla ibitipoca* (Figure 1) is a small hylid frog belonging to the *B. circumdata* species group. The species is restricted to the state of Minas Gerais, to the Ibitipoca State Park (21°42' S, 43°53' W; 1200 m above sea level), municipality of Lima Duarte (Caramaschi and Feio 1990), and to the Serra do Brigadeiro State Park (20°38' S, 42°25' W; 1520 m above sea level), municipality of Araponga (Feio et al. 2003), state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. Both localities are placed within the Serra da Mantiqueira mountain range, southeastern Brazil. *Bokermannohyla ibitipoca* is currently categorized as Data Deficient by the IUCN redlist (Rodrigues et al. 2004).

In September 2003 two specimens of *B. ibitipoca* were collected by RNF and JLG in the Pedra Azul State Park (20°24' S, 41°01' W; ca. 1200 m above sea level), in the Serra da Boa Vista, a regional designation of the northern part of the Serra da Mantiqueira mountain range, municipality of Domingos Martins, state of Espírito Santo, Brazil.

The record of *B. ibitipoca* from Pedra Azul represents a range extension of 330 km northeast from the type locality, and 150 km northeast from the Serra do Brigadeiro (Figure 2). It is the first record of the species for state of Espírito Santo, and it is the northernmost distribution record for the species. The Serra da Boa Vista comprises areas within the municipalities of Domingos Martins and Santa

Teresa, both in the state of Espírito Santo, a region known by its high biodiversity (Thomaz and Monteiro 1997; Pombal Jr. et al. 2003).

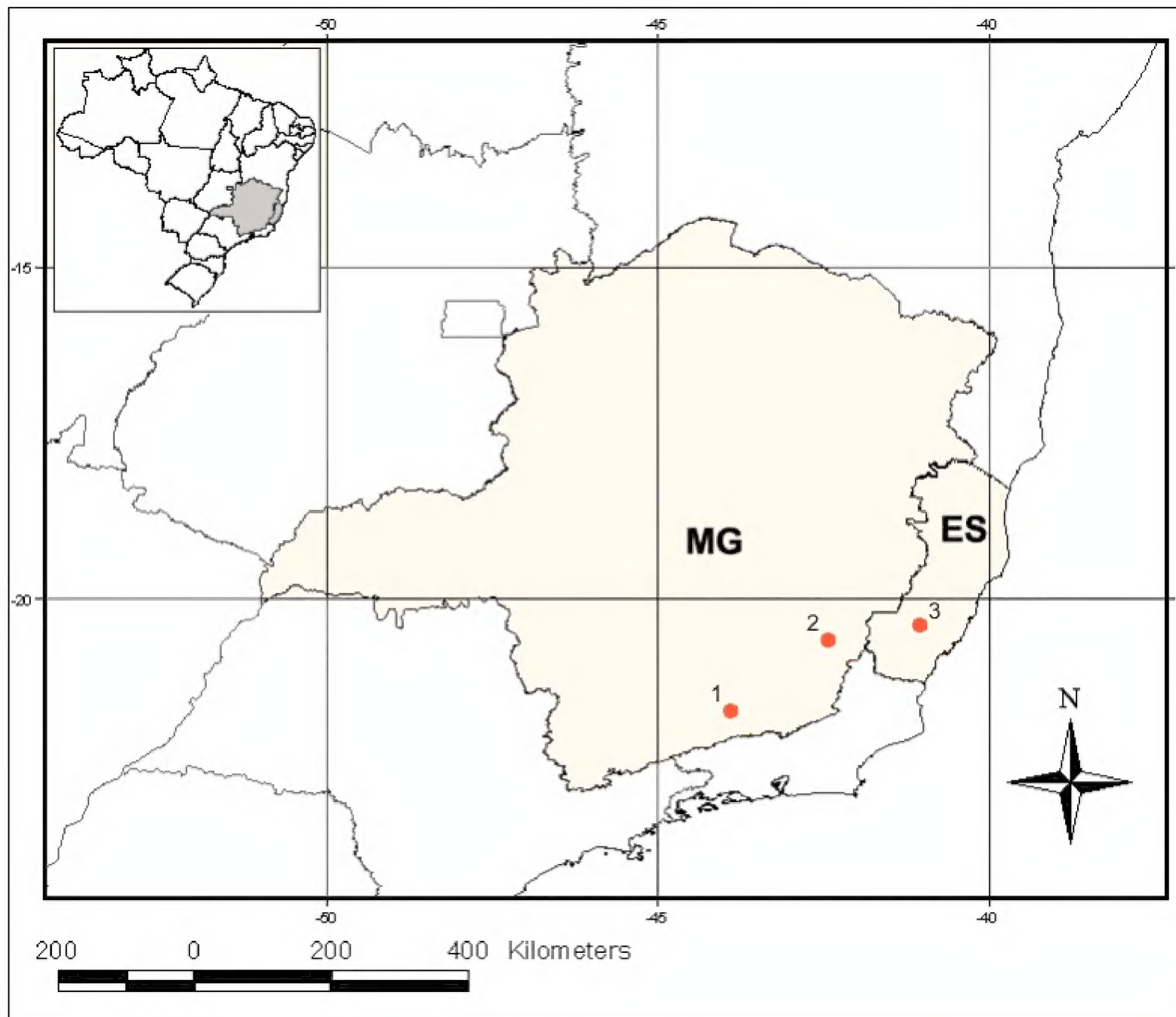
Recently, the hylid frog *Dendropsophus ruschii* was rediscovered from Pedra Azul (Peloso and Gasparini 2006), in the same place where we observed *B. ibitipoca*. This mountainous region is located in the Atlantic Rainforest domain, characterized by high levels of endemism, including at least 14 endemic species of frogs (Pombal Jr. et al. 2003; Cruz and Feio 2007).



**Figure 1.** Adult live male of *Bokermannohyla ibitipoca* from Pedra Azul, municipality of Domingos Martins, state of Espírito Santo, Brazil. Photo by J. L. Gasparini.



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**Figure 2.** Geographic distribution of *Bokermannohyla ibitipoca* (dots) in Brazil. ES, state of Espírito Santo; MG, state of Minas Gerais. 1: Ibitipoca State Park; 2: Serra do Brigadeiro State Park; 3: Pedra Azul State Park.

The expansion of the geographical distribution of Brazilian frogs seems to be a trend of several recent studies, (e.g. Pimenta and Silvano 2001; 2002; Silvano and Pimenta 2002; Dayrell et al. 2006; Cassini et al. 2007). The establishment of the correct limits for the distribution of frog species is essential for the conservation of the Brazilian anuran fauna, especially

considering that many Brazilian species are still known only from their type-localities (Pimenta et al. 2005).

Voucher specimens were deposited at *Museu de Zoologia João Moojen, Universidade Federal de Viçosa*, Viçosa, Minas Gerais, Brazil (MZUFV 5220-01).

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